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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/621,393	07/18/2003	Mei-Ning Zhang	CHU 226	2443	
75	7590 05/13/2005		EXAMINER :		
RABIN & BE	RABIN & BERDO, P.C.			NEILS, PEGGY A	
Suite 500	NW		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
1101 14 Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20005			2875	5	

DATE MAILED: 05/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	. 10/621,393	ZHANG, MEI-NING	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Peggy A. Neils	2875	
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet w	th the correspondence addre	SS
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a replection of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period. Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a rolly within the statutory minimum of thin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON the, cause the application to become AE	eply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. ITHS from the mailing date of this comm BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nunication.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·	•	
· <u> </u>	s action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allows	•	•	erits is
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.L). 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin	er.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac		by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	e drawing(s) be held in abeyar	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct			
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attache	d Office Action or form PTO-	·152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documer 2. Certified copies of the priority documer 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in A ority documents have been au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No received in this National Sta	age
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview :	Summary (PTO-413)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-1	52)

Art Unit: 2875

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, requires the specification to be written in "full, clear, concise, and exact terms." The specification is replete with terms, which are not clear, concise and exact. The specification should be revised carefully in order to comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Examples of some unclear, inexact or verbose terms used in the specification are: "radiation means" should be changed to –illumination means--, "pervious member", "complicate structure", "pervious containing room", "the switch of the radiation unit is comparative to the circuits", "explored 3-D view", "stably", "automatically emits flash lights", and "the principles involved are susceptible for use". The above are only cited an examples of the numerous language and grammatical errors which appear through out the specification. Applicant needs to amend the specification to reflect proper English usage. Also Applicant should be using terms consistent in the art to describe the elements shown in the figures. Also it is not clear how the telephone relates to the invention.

Claim Objections

Claims 1-8 are objected to because of the following informalities: In Claim 1, "a body having a hole base on a suitable position" is unclear and awkward. It is not clear whether "room" is a structure or an opening. "Radiation unit" needs to replaced and "which one surface" is not grammatically correct. In Claim 3, it is not clear what is meant by "capable of keeping an upper display of the pervious room". In Claim 4, "surface of the radiation unit is corresponding to a display" is awkward and unclear. In

Art Unit: 2875

claim 5, "is fit in" needs to be rewritten and "for the switching element elongating to a bottom portion" is unclear. It is not clear what limitation is being set forth in Claim 6. In Claim 7, "having flexibility" needs to be rewritten. In Claim 8, it is not clear how the telephone interrelates to the structure of the invention. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4-6 and 8 as well as can be understood are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lu.

Lu shows an illuminated coaster in Figure 2 which includes a top part 13, bottom 11, a switch 24 positioned between the top and bottom parts, a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs), a circuit board 20 and a control chip 22. There is also a recessed area 14 to receive a glass. There are openings 23 in the recessed area and a transparent area 17 for emission of light. In an alternative embodiment shown in Figure 6, a transparent sheet 50 is positioned on the top surface of the coaster. The top and bottom parts appear to be secured together by a snap fit. The manner in which the coaster is secured is a matter of choice. The snap fit of Lu accomplishes the same result of securing the two parts together as a threaded connection would. Batteries 12

Art Unit: 2875

provide power. Regarding Claim 8, the control chip 22 could be used to provide a condition responsive lighting for the coaster.

Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lu as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of either of Jensen or Pearson.

Jensen teaches that it is known in the art to have an illuminated coaster with a gasket type member 36 at the upper portion of the coaster. While member 36 primarily acts as an insulative body it would also absorb condensation from the bottle. Pearson also shows an illuminated coaster with a cardboard insert 17 to absorb liquids (see column 5, line 40). In Lu, top 13 is readable as a ring. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that Lu could be modified to provide a absorption type element on the coaster in the same manner as taught by either of Jenson or Pearson because all the references are directed to illuminated coasters.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lu as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Saotome Saotome teaches that it is known in the art to have a pressure sensitive resilient switch to illuminate a coaster. While Lu shows an exterior manually activated switch, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art that Lu could be modified to have pressure activated switch for the coaster in the same manner as taught by Saotome because the coaster would only be illuminated when being used instead of being activated indefinitely with a manual switch and would be used in a more efficient manner.

Application/Control Number: 10/621,393 Page 5

Art Unit: 2875

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Lewis et al, Kinzie, Wu and Lusareta are cited on interest.

Any questions regarding this Office action should be directed to Examiner Neils at (571) 272-2377.

Y. MY QUACH-LEE PRIMARY EXAMINER